JOHN H. HEYWOOD, NOBLE BUTLER,

LOUISVILLE JUNE 23, 1849 Examples to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be in-

Central and Executive Committee on

W. W. Worsley, Wm. Richardson, Wm E. Glover, Reuben Dawson. David L. Beetty, Bland Ballard. Thomas McGrain.

Patrick Maxcy. W. P. Boone, Lewis Ruffner, James Speed.

WM. RICHARDSON, Treasurer. BLAND BALLARD, Corresponding Secretary.

Patal Resconter. 17th inst. Mr. Clay was addressing the peo- And this brings us to our fourth statement.

We determined to venture,

are frequently brought by pro-slavery men against foundation. given by the gentlemen, who issued an address to have had this subject brought before our mind, tion for amending the Constitution, that the subject of Emancipation should not be agitated— to find, in carefully re-reading this address, that that, in consequence of this pledge, a great many persons voted in favor of calling a Convention, who otherwise would have voted against it—and therefore that the France would have voted against it—and therefore that the France would have voted against it—and the first state of "Justice" in the Louisville Journal, about it, remove the emigrants to Liberia in a quiet, unosemulations and unobtrusive way—in fact, in a totally different manner than such as that provision shall be made in the new Consti
Chronicle, quotes he articles of "Justice" in the Louisville Journal, about it, remove the emigrants to Liberia in a quiet, unosemulations and unobtrusive way—in fact, in a totally different manner than such as characterised the proceedings of Monday; and Chronicle, quotes he articles of "Justice" in the Louisville Journal, about it, remove the emigrants to Liberia in a quiet, unosemulations and unobtrusive way—in fact, in a totally different manner than such as characterised the proceedings of Monday; and therefore that the Emancipationists, in endeavor- tution by which specific amendments can be elsewhere, than from the wharves of Savannah. ing to bring the subject before the Convention, submitted to the people without the necessity of There are many other ways in which this obare acting a base and treacherous part.

ty, however little he may care for the abuse of people for adoption or rejection. opponents who substitute abuse for argument. These propositions are in entire accordance

1st. Supposing that a piedge were given by uo opposition. the gentle men who issued an address to the citizens of Kentucky in the early part of the year 1647, that the subject of Emancipation should not be brought before the Convention-upor whom is that pledge binding? For whom were these gentiemen authorised to speak! Whom did they represent? The citizens of Kentucky? We have yet to learn that they represented, or professed to represent, any persons but themselves. Those gentlemen, some of them members of the Legislature, some of them not, all of them, as far as we know, respectable gentlemen, some of them gentlemen of influence, saw fit to address their fellow-citizens upon a great and important subject. This was all right and proper, and their address was a well-written document. But in whose name did they speak? In their own of course, and only in their own. They spake for themselves alone. If they thought it well to pledge themselves not to intro-

2nd. We do not know that these gentlemen intended to pledge even themselves against intem and slaves. In other words, it is an exprescion of their opinion in favor of slavery. If Kentucky demands, not an interference with the emancipation. From the future, and they should vote in favor of such matter to convict them of a violation of a piedge-matter to convict them of a violation of a piedge-matter to convict them of a violation of a piedge-matter to convict them of a violation of a piedge-matter to convict them of a violation of contracts; and argued the personal convict them of a violation of contracts; and argued that the Constitution of the United States, in prohibiting the passage of State laws which to instruct, the writer having endeavored to convex valuable lessons through the medium of their own country cannot afford them—becomes and a correspondent of their own country cannot afford them—becomes and a correspondent of their own country cannot afford them—becomes and a correspondent of their own country cannot afford them—becomes and a correspondent of their own country cannot afford them—becomes and a correspondent of their own country cannot afford them—becomes and a correspondent of their own country cannot afford them—becomes and a correspondent of their own country cannot afford them—becomes and a correspondent of their own country cannot afford them—becomes and a correspondent of their own country cannot afford them—becomes and a correspondent of their own country cannot afford them—becomes and a correspondent of the matter of the majority of the country cannot afford them—becomes and the majority of the country cannot afford them—becomes and a correspondent to instruct, the writer having endeavored to convex valuable lessons through the medium of their own country cannot afford them—becomes and a correspondent to instruct, the writer having endeavored to convex valuable lessons through the medium of their own country cannot afford them—becomes and a correspondent to instruct, the writer having endeavored to convex valuable lessons through the medium of their own country cannot afford them—becomes and a correspondent to the majority of the country of the medium of the medium of their violations and received at the section of their the opposite. For instance. Those gentlemen, who signed the address, by strong implication if the pocket part of the pocket from the positive declaration, declare freezests more loughly as well as executed continued who signed the address, by strong implication if the pocket part of the pocket freezest and if the majority of the pocket part of the pocke

people of Kentucky, in revising and amending land. their Constitution, are soomake such changes Mr. Williams also made some singular as-

dishonorable and mean. But that other ques- from opponents as from friends. tions should be spring upon the people, even nestions which have never been discussed in the State-this is right, and fair, and bonorable We send, occasionally, a number of the The people use perfectly prepared to decide and

We fear that all this virtuous and holy indicnation against the Emancipationists has been manufactured for the occasion, got up for effect. However, it is a very convenient substitute for argument, and we should be very hard-hearted indeed, even to desire to deprive our opponents of souseful a wespon, and one that can be employed with so little wear and tear of brain.

It is amusing to hear men speak of the question of Emancipation as one sprung upon the people. Is it not a subject to which the minds of our citizens have been directed with more or less carnestness at all times? When was the time, we should like to know, in which the peo-We learn that a bloody fight took place on ple of Kentucky did act think deeply and conthe 15th last at Foxtown in Madison county, be verse freely upon this great subject? And what Esq. The reports which have reached us con- would be assembled for the revision of the Concerning the affair are of such a nature, that it stitution, and this subject of transceadent imis impossible to arrive at any thing like a cor- purtance, so closely connected with the best inmeet conclusion as to the nature of the circum- terests of the State, be entirely passed over -classes which led to the attack on Mr. Clay. That must be thoroughly ignorant of the A few days will put us to possession of all the state of feeling in Kentucky, who does not know Greenmatances in the case. Mr. Clay, the daunt- that thousands voted in favor of calling a Conhere advocate of freedom will, it is confidently vention, principally, if not solely, because of Yunkee Doodie that proceeded from this thought, recover. His antegonist died on the their interest in the subject of Emancipation.-

We publish in this number a very interesting ting the question of a Convention for the revision ed in this city by their masters and mistresses. There are hundreds of these people who ought good deal as to the propriety of publishing it pationists made known their determination to dis. just at this sime. We were afraid that we might cass this great subject. In the first number of be furnishing arguments to our pro-slavery friends. Ellwood Fisher's arguments are going into characters. Even pro-slavery men are beinto disrepute. Even pro-slavery men are begianting to be ashamed of minuther. We have a state of many of the Savannah negroes appears.

Class this great subject. In the first number of the function of handkerchiefs and going into characters of contentment than this waving of handkerchiefs and going into characters of combine instruction with pleasure, suppose them all bought up by one hundred and going into characters of combine instruction with pleasure, suppose them all bought up by one hundred and going into combine instruction with pleasure, suppose them all bought up by one hundred and going into combine instruction with pleasure, suppose them all bought up by one hundred and going into combine instruction with pleasure, suppose them all bought up by one hundred and going into combine instruction with pleasure, suppose them all bought up by one hundred and going into combine instruction with pleasure, suppose them all bought up by one hundred and going into combine instruction with pleasure, suppose them all bought up by one hundred and going into combine instruction with pleasure, suppose them all bought up by one hundred and going into combine instruction with pleasure, suppose them all bought up by one hundred and going into combine instruction with pleasure, suppose them all bought up by one hundred and going into combine instruction with pleasure, suppose them all bought up by one hundred and going into combine instruction with pleasure, suppose them all bought up by one hundred and going into combine instruction with pleasure, suppose them all bought up by one hundred and going into combine instruction with pleasure, suppose them all bought up by one hundred and going into combine instruction with pleasure, suppose them all bought up by one hundred and going into combine instruction with pleasure, suppose them all bought up by one hundred and going into combine ins gianing to be ashamed of using them. We knew vention would be held, was assigned as a reason our pro-slavery friends to be a good deal like why the friends of Emancipation should be earthe clergyman who forced everything that wore nest and active. There was no springing of a black coat to preach for him, and we feared the question. Everything was fair and open.that this slavery among the Ants would furnish This declaration of the purpose of the Emaneithem with an argument which might be used pationists, so clear and explicit, was made before against us with a great deal of effect. We did the first note had been taken at the polls. The not like to lend a club to break our own heads. result of that first vote is well known. The peo-But then we reflected that amalgamation takes ple, by an overwhelming majority, decided in place among the Ante, and that all work to- favor of holding the Convention. A yearpassed, gether on terms of equality. Our pro-slavery during which ample time for reflection was given, friends, we thought, will be cautious about ma- and the people at the poils re-affirmed most deking use of the example of the Ants. It goes claively the vote previously given. No subject

to the people of Kentucky in favor of a Conven. for it has caused us to recur to the address, to sured, ever since the Huma landed here up to This is a serious charge. No man takes Constitution. The second preposition is, that negro harrangues, and shouting to Yankee ous and happy. "Masters," says Dogberry to be new Constitution shall be submitted to the Doodle from a band of music, &c., and thus

Let us examine the charge and see what founds—with the genius of our institutions and the spirit already) created among those who remain with seems now to be very applicable to Mr. Fisher, and have been compelled to part, at a great saction there is for it was a great saction that the charge and see what founds—with the genius of our institutions and the spirit already) created among those who remain with seems now to be very applicable to Mr. Fisher, and have been compelled to part, at a great saction that the charge and see what founds—with the genius of our institutions and the spirit already) created among those who remain with the genius of our institutions and the spirit already). of the age, and we hope that they will meet with us. Let the Liberia emigration be properly con-

> Discussion between fler, W. L. Brockinridge and Wm. C. Suilitt, Esq. We had the pleasure of listening, last Saturday, to these gentlemen in their discussion of the great question of the day, the question of

> The discussion originated in remarks made by Mr. Bullitt on some previous occasions in which he charged, or was understood to charge, ministers of the gosped with violation of the duties of their office, and unwarrantable interference with matters foreign to their own proper sphere, in endeavoring to advocate and advance the cause of emantipation.

Mr. Breckinridge commenced the discussion by adverting to the circumstances in which it old age she resided. originated. After briefly stating that so far from obtruding his sentiments in regard to emancipation upon the public, he had not once duce the subject of Emancipation into the Con- publicly addressed his fellow-citizens except in Tention, let them abide by their piedge. As compliance with carne at colicitation; he went honorable men, they will abide by it, and as honorable men we presume that they will not at. on to defend, and most ably and successfully, tempt to bind men by it, who neither gave the Having established this position, Mr. Breckinridge proceeded to discuss the subjects of slave- sation of the possession of those sympathies, are coarse; her eye of a dull gray; her breath ry and emandication. His speech was long and that broad humanity and benevolence which loaded with the fumes of gartie; her voice like but was listened to with profound attention. It troducing the subject of Emancipation into the convenience of Emancipation into the subject of Eman Convention. They addressed the people of this minds of his suditors. Such a speech could randous with her, she never married, appear- evidently a rejected culter. Commonwealth in behalf of a Convention. In not but make a deep impression, for, while ing to prefer the pursuits and pleasures of that address they take occasion to suggest some characterised by great strength and ability, it literature, to the duties of wife and mother. of the amendments which they would desire to was no less characterised by great strength and ability, it literature, to the duties of wife and mother. lecture is to prove that the South is richer than Twenty years ago, six of the most distinguished the North: that Virginia is the richest commuhave made in the Constitution. They take oc- which mark's sincerity and thoroughness of ladies of Great Britain were Hannah More, casion also to state that they are opposed to in- conviction. Mr. Breckinridge was followed by Joanna Bailie, Jane and Anna Maria Porter, terfering with the present relation between mas. Mr. Bullitt in a courteous and gentlemanly Mary Milford, and Maria Edgeworth. All of speech of about an hour and a quarter. The these popular and vigorous writers were unmarmain positions which Mr. Builitt endeavored to ried. Two of them only now survive. these gentlemen choose to regard this expression established were—lst. That ministers of the Misa Edgeworth commenced her career as an of opinion as a pledge, well and good. Let them gospel, because salaried officers, had no right to author by the production in conjunction with abide by it. But if, in consequence of thorough interfere with elections; and, 2nd. That minis- her father of a volume entitled an Essay on Irish investigation, these very men, the signers of the ters had no moral right to be Emuncipators, be- Bulls, published in 1810. Shortly afterwards, address, should be convinced that the welfare of cause the Bible sanctions slavery and oppose, the published Castle Racksent, her earliest novel,

changed, as the opinion of many a man has little while. Mr. Williams talks very well.—
been changed, and that they should feel themHis manner is easy, he has a fund of anecdote or to ascertain her position among the writers parative wealth of countries is to be cetimated.

When the comment is easy, he has a fund of anecdote or to ascertain her position among the writers by the comment which each individual to the comment of the comment selves compelled by earnest conviction to advosale the system of electing judges, as well as

Mr. Williams with pleasure, but, we must consther officers by the nearling are they therefore.

It is manner is easy, he has a fund of anecdote of the present century. All will agree in giving her the credit of having labored for the
were equily divided among the inhibitants. other officors, by the people—are they therefore to be denounced as faithless and dishonest? We imagine not, at least, not by honest men, to whom party is dearer than principle, and consistency of more importance than truth may be the people—are they therefore to be denounced as faithless and dishonest? We must consistency of more importance than truth may be the people—are they therefore to say the least, very novel. Mr. Breck-indeed dishonest? We must consistency of more importance than truth may be the people—are they therefore to say the least, very novel. Mr. Breck-indeed as faithless and dishonest? We must consistency of the people—are they therefore to say the least, very novel. Mr. Breck-indeed as faithless and dishonest? We say the least, very novel. Mr. Breck-indeed as faithless and dishonest? We say the least, very novel. Mr. Breck-indeed as faithless and dishonest? We say the least, very novel. Mr. Breck-indeed as faithless and dishonest? We say the least, very novel. Mr. Breck-indeed as faithless and dishonest? Sixty years ago, the war steamer Stromboll. She was visited by the Empire of Russited with a dishonest? We say the least, very novel. Mr. Breck-indeed as faithless and dishonest? We suppose this principle for a moment to be corticulate ameration of the suppose of from 30 to 60 acres of land each. The eleast, exclusive of the Cirmea and Siberia. Contained, according to core; the Empire of Russited with a master shipwight, to see that every man who has received a diploma from a life, library. Scott was a great admirer of Miss Edgeworth's persons, the restriction of the people can and suppose this principle for a moment to be corticular to suppose this principle for a moment to be corticular to suppose this principle for a moment to be corticular to suppose this principle for a moment to be corticular to suppose this principle for a moment to be corticular to suppose the standard works the Empire of Russited with the war steamer Stromboll. She was visited by the Lorda of the Admirally previous may set up a howl, but such hyens-howls, though lienable rights, among which are life, liberty, by no means so agreeable as the music of the spheres, are not apt to alarm men of integrity or turn them from the path of right.

are born free and equal and have certain instance only of one of eminent merit. Sir Walter there were about six hundred thousand free lienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and said that the rich humor, pathetic denied that this sentence was intended by the framers of the Declaration to apply to all men, portraits of Irish characters, led him to think much as the American black; we shall then much as the American leave and the Passion slows. 3rd. If the opinions expressed in the address but that it referred only to the colonists of Ame. that something of the same kind might be done to which we have alluded, are to be considered rice, and was merely an assertion that they had for his own countrymen. This is high testi-

THE EXAMINER. They are very indignant that the manufacturing system generally. He is welcome question of Emericipation should be sprung upon to our columns. We wish only for the facts the mople. It is an imposition and an outrage- and truths, and are as ready to receive them

> seems to have been considerable display on the occasion; and some of the the Savanniane apthem could not have produced greater conster-

> The Savannah Republican, like old Croker in the "Good-natured Man," shakes its head ominously, and hopes that we may "all be well over the next three months," and a correspondent of the paper seems to be in "a concatenation accordingly."

On leaking at the articles a second time, we whole, that it was the magic notes of Yankee Doodle that created so much confusion. In Wieland's Oberon we have an account of a wonderful horn, the sound of which would set all who were "no better than they should be" in the most violent motion. Was it the notes

bern? Who knows? "There are (says the Republican) already oc-And this brings us to our fourth statement.

4th. We deny absolutely and without qualification, that the question of Emancipation has been sprung upon the people of Kentucky. As soon as the Legislature had passed a bill submittenished at the number of idle negroes supportto be went to carn a subsistence on plantations.
It would be much latter for their happiness and contentment than this waving of handkerchiefs at of many of the Savannah negroes appears to be an eternal holiday."

Hern is what a correspondent of the Republican save:

"As a citizen of Savannah, and a slaveholder, most solemnly so I protest against a repetition of such a scene as was enacted on Moncay, at one of the wharves of our seaport. I was a witness of the departure of the bark Hums, with her freight of emigrants for Leteria; but I respectfully call the prompt and immediate intervention of our City Council to adopt such prudential measures, as that no such departure again occurs from Savannah. I also savoke a presentment of opinion from the Grand Jurors of the county promulgating rather too far for them. Besides, this slavery was ever more fairly submitted to the people of among the Anta is a kind of anti-slavery, and the pro-slavery folks will be rather afraid of it. We have thus examined the charge brought that forever hereofter in this city, no such furor

the time of her generature. I have no objection calling a Convention for the revision of the whole about two thousand negro idlers huzzaing to ested efforts to prove the South most prosperpresenting mock-heroic opportunities for negro excitement and idleness; not to mention a very it. But I repeat, sirs, I do now protest against the ways and means, and meaner, in which the whole affair has lately been conducted in this place, in connection with the sailing of the Heme and her sojourn at our city. I trust that the reflecting portion of our community will look to this matter. And to all whom this communication interests, I have for the present only to add 'a word to the wise is sufficient.' A SAWANNIAN."

Maria Edgeworth.

vanced age of eighty-three years. Miss Edge- them. Words are fine things in their waywhich she died, where from infancy to extreme Golden eagles have rings, and he who expects

her, Maria Edgeworth must have been a woman ceived.

which was followed by a series of works of fic-

as binding upon the people of Kentucky; if the naturally as many rights as the people of Eng. mony to the literary excellence of Miss Edgeworth-higher could scarcely be desired.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of only as were indicated in the address; - what sertions in regard to the Factory-establishments pleasure and profit mankind have derived from sertions in regard to the Factory-establishments at Lowell, Massachusetts. If the statements made by him are correct, and the operatives applicable and the introduced into the many of the men in the address. And yet many of the men who are most violent in denunciation of the men who are most violent in denunciation of the men which form character often come from continued as the facts of which he has knewledge, and the men which form character often come from come which are almost annoticed, as well as from the section and Siberia being the influence of a striking thought or the winning property divided among the 600,000 free permanents in the address. And yet many of the men who are most violent in denunciation of the facts of which he has knewledge, and constituted and eighty millions of deliars.) This indicates the mind long after the memory of its source has been forgotten. The indicates on that duty years age for their alleged violation of which he has knewledge, and constituted and constituted and constituted from the interest of the individual. Mr. Pierre can being the influence of a striking thought or the winning property divided among the 600,000 free permanents in the address. And yet many of the men which form character of the memory of its source has been forgotten. The individual. Mr. Pierre can being the influence of a striking thought or the winning property divided among the 600,000 free permanents. The individual is a condition of the source has been forgotten. The individual is a condition as Mr. W. to present to our condition as Mr. W. to present to our condition and the interest of the interest of the individual. Mr. Pierre can be influence of a striking thought or the winning property divided among the 600,000 free permanents. The individual is a condition of the interest of the interest

impression on the memory. The almost inus. and the arts, have all advanced in that country dible accents of a mother's prayer which ruse with gigantic strides. Agriculture has not been far in the car away back in the days of early child- far in the rear. At the same time a very genbood, sometimes come like a strain of sersph that the freemen of Russia now number thouon the ear away back in the days of early childmusic over the billows of passion and excitement with subduing force, arresting a vicious hundreds. The average, of course, is in a con-A short time since the bark Huma sailed from Savannah, Georgia, with 181 emigrants, sent by the Colonisation Society, to Liberia. There tled there, and made its home when the brightness and wonder of childhood were passing into
the confidence and benefalace of addresses.

Take another example. Egypt, under the
government of the Pasha, is peopled by slaves.
The peasants are all in that condition. We know the confidence and hopefulness of adolescence, not the number of property holders (ages, &c. pear to have been seized with a kind of panic.

The little bark seems to have appeared to them as formidable as did the kegs floating down the river to the British soldiers. A spectre ship or a Methodist meeting-house bearing down upon that meeting-house bearing down upon the meeting-house they would scarcely may long the hid beneath the accumulations of the number of property noticers (ages, acc.) may long the hid beneath the accumulations of the mental suppose they would scarcely may long the hid beneath the accumulations of the we should suppose they would scarcely may long the hid beneath the accumulations of the we should suppose they would scarcely may long the hid beneath the accumulations of the we should suppose they would scarcely may long the hid beneath the accumulations of the we should suppose they would scarcely may long the hid beneath the accumulations of the we should suppose they would scarcely may long the hid beneath the accumulations of the we should suppose they would scarcely may long the hid beneath the accumulations of the we should suppose they would scarcely may long the hid beneath the accumulations of the we should suppose they would scarcely may long the hid beneath the accumulations of the we should suppose they would scarcely may long the hid beneath the accumulations of the weather the suppose they would scarcely may long the hid beneath the accumulations of the suppose they would scarcely may long the hid beneath the accumulations of the suppose they would scarcely may long the hid eay if important or small events have had the greatest influence in fashioning his character and giving direction to his path through "life"

The example of a venerated father or an interest of the prosperity of England, according to this theory, immediately after the Norman conquest, when about one handred the prosperity of the prosp The example of a venerated father or an when about one hundred thousand were free-honored mother, or the love of a sister may be a men, and all the rest slaves, was greater than it prominent reason why we are what we are, or is at this moment, when she controls the money we may be quite as much indebted to a book, operations of all the world. or a sermon, or a present, which the sower funcied fell among thorne, as to either or all comtween Cassins M. Clay and Cyrus Turner, man of sense ever supposed that a Convention are not prepared to name definitely the cause of bined. The springs from which our characters the slamm. We are inclined to believe, on the and dim places over which we passed with a light step and a bounding heart almost without

> scurities until we can follow them no longer. Miss Edgeworth wrote much and wrote well, She was fully aware of the true momentums the wealth of a community consist in the deresponsibilities of authorship. With her it was cay of industry, the exhaust not a mere pastime, or a means of achieving dis stance, the value of the lands of Henrico countinction, or the source of a livelihood. All ty is estimated at about \$3,500,000. The numthese considerations may have had, and doubt-less had their influence, but she was not satisfied
>
> This added to the price of the lands, would give gay instead of a grave manner. She labored in the land and negroes of Henrico county 82, her sphere to promote the cause of truth and virtue, and to spread those genial sympathics which should forever bind the highest to the lowliest member of society. She felt that, if she wasted her fine mental powers, she could the State. This is very different from ed in both undertakings, receiving the smiles siaves!

The Richmond (Va.) Whig, speaking of the

Lecture in strong terms. The Augusta (Ga.) Whig, and seems not to feel the slightest segme- termine. tion of gratitude to Mr. Fisher for his disinterlittle better than false knaves, and it will go improper dissatisfaction which may be, (if not near to be thought so shortly." This language very many cases, the farmers have gone in debt, appropriate term. The preving has already been done, and he thinking seems to be follow-

ing very fast. Mr. Fisher may exclaim-

" lappy they I they but know their blies!"

biles. Mr. P. prived to them that they had it; sened, and these comforts greatly enhanced.—but when they get their fingers upon it, like Paddy's flea, "it was 'nt there." Some of them luded to; and such are the teachings of reason This excellent woman and accomplished au- to find their pures disteaded with golden eagles; thoress, departed this life on the 23d ultimo, at her but the flaccidity of the purses showed that the residence in Edgeworthtown, Ireland, at the ad- words of their great advocate had not filled worth was born, we believe, in the vicinity in nothing better-butthey will not fill purees .to keep them from fying, by throwing rhetor-Judging from the accounts we have seen of ical salt upon their sails will find himself de-

of rare excellence as well as an authorous of very Mr. Fisher is a kind of Don Quixote in love. nich and graceful ability. She was a very de- He flatters his Dulches in the most extravagant lightful companion, and in her presence a per- terms. He praises her delicate features, the son thought less of the splendor of the writer heavenly blue of her eye, the sweetness of her than of the virtue of the woman. There was breath, the music of her voice, and her youthnothing stillish or affected about her, and she ful bloom. But his mistress tells him flatly she gave evidence in her every day life and conver does not believe a word of it ; that her features characterise the productions of her mind. Like that of the peacock, and that instead of being

"The great object of the first portion of the in need of the pity of the North, she is infinite ly her superior in point of wealth. If he could make this out to the satisfaction of us, who live nificent harbor, and other great natural advan

much as the American black; we shall then have for the entire value of the Russian slave property \$2,640,000,000 (two thousand six hundred and forty millions of dollars.) As it is fair to suppose that the estates upon which these slaves worked, were at least, in the aggregate, equal to the value of the slaves themselves shall have for the entire value of all the pro-

Italy, immediately before the inroads of those Barbarians who everthrew the decayed and totate of all historians, in the most tile of all conditions. According to Mr. F's. ides, however, she presented a picture of pros-perity to which the history of the whole known world presents no likeness. The entire Camnotice when we were young, and in endeavoring to retrace them they seem to run into abowned by a few nobles. All the rest were
siaves. The average was enormers, affording

Let us come nearer home. It can be demon with them alone. She felt that her mind was \$5,900,000 for the value of the incid and negroes adorned and endowed with rich gifts, not merely that she might shine brighter than others, but for neefalness. Hence she endeavored to be sold for not half their value, say \$1,500,000.

not expect the approval of Heaven, which is of Mr. James C. Bruce's view of the matter; but infinitely more value to a properly regulated heart than the plandits of the world. She therefore tried to improve the hearts while she amused the minds of her readers, and succeed-

science and feeling mificiently compensated. each other, they are to be taken into the ac-She enjoyed the use of her faculties until the count. But a different rule must be pursued, She enjoyed the me of her faculties until the in comparing the wealth of slave and free last. Her life was suict and her end peaceful. States. What makes a slave valuable? His Fair Play and Good Faith.

We have thus examined the things of foul play and against the Emancipationists, of foul play and said excitement among our blacks, free or slave, bad faith; and we may say, without presump the charges of haifaith and foul play

We have thus examined the things of soil play and and excitement among our blacks, free or slave, bad faith; and we may say, without presump the charges of haifaith and foul play

We have thus examined the things of soil play and and excitement among our blacks, free or slave, bad faith; and we may say, without presump the charges of haifaith and foul play

We have thus examined the things of soil play and and excitement among our blacks, free or slave, bad faith; and we may say, without presump the charges of haifaith and foul play

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We have thus examined the things of soil play and and excitement among our blacks, free or slave, bad faith; and we may say, without presump them to the convey them beyond the limits of the States of the Union, Mr. Flabor has left this space or a struggle from the varieties and the space of the Union, Mr. Flabor has left this space or a struggle from the varieties and the space of the Union, Mr. Flabor has left this space or a struggle from the varieties and the space of the Union, Mr. Flabor has left this space or a struggle from the varieties and the space of the Union, Mr. Flabor has left this space or a struggle from the varieties and the space or share the closing illness vas of but few hours defend to the convey them beyond the limits of the State of the Union, Mr. Flabor has left this space or a struggle from the varieties and the space or share the struck of the space or share the space of the Union, Mr. Flabor has left this space or share the space of the s of free labor, though it is well known to be of a greatly superior class to stave. He adopts the principle that a man is of no value until he becomes a slave. What the value of free labor is. articles of "Justice" in the Louisville Journal, or whether it is not of at least as much as slave, expresses its disapprobation of Mr. Fisher's let any man who has ever visited the New Eugland States, and knows what description or labor it is that has accomplished the results he will there see every where around him, de-

"Even now, the farmers, very generally-we might almost say universally—find their farms overstocked with slaves, who destroy all their rofits, and render it an exceedingly difficult natter to make both ends of the year meet. In they have been forced to dispose of their lands at a loss, and remove with their slaves to other countries, where labor is more profitable. In the vast majority of instances, this superabundance of wealth has manifested itself in wornout lands, and a curtailment of those very comforts which is the boast of Virginia. There can But it seems they are not able to discover their be no doubt, that by a reduction of the number put their hands into their pockets, expecting and experience, which tell us that too much is-

Stave TRADE IN CUBA .- A correspondent of La

been introduced into Cuba, and that other ship-ments are expected daily, as it is known that tations, it seems, have seen made to the Governor General that it would be expedient to permit the importation of negroes from Brazil, and the Attorney Orients, on being consulted by the Count of ney Oriants, on being consulted by the Count of Alcoy, gave it as his opinion that such importa-

of gold having been discovered by a shepherd boy uses to communicate the precise locality where creatly like a hoar, but there is no question as to the consequence is that all the people in the neighorhood have started off on exploring expeditions, and an excitement prevails precisely similar what was seen at Monterey and San Francisco.

many powerful friends in Missouri; and notwithling the ciamor raised there against him, it seems likely that he will be sustained by the peo- he ple of the State in opposition to the pro-slavery

cons, named Louis, Emily, George Washington, and William P., children of Benjamin W. Fauahip, but, with a generosity perhapsunparalleled in the history of nations, and which must extort the admiration even of those who may question adopted. For such majority have the power and adopt such sys-

an interesting account of the sailing of the "North Star," the vessel fitted out by Government for the Arctic Regions, in search of Sir John Franklin's compensation as the government might award say to me: "You shall not dispose of your from the public funds of Hungary. More than slave as you please, by emancipating him in

gerous voyage.

The English papers speak in very handsome terms of the letter addressed by the American Secterms of the letter addressed by the American Section of State, Hon. John M. Clayton, to Lady Franklin, in relation to her husband.

The patriotism, of disinterested love of laberty, or cannot be found in the history of the world.—

And this splendid deed is the true cause of the from doing with my own property as he please.

And this splendid deed is the true cause of the size.

It was this which remains the size as he is, and if I cannot absolute the size.

tion generally. Having done this, the meeting adjourned to the lat Monday in July.

ASOTER MISSIONARY 30 CALIFORNIA.-We arn from the Boston Transcript, that Mr. Ec-ard Bond, of the Combridge Theoregical Subcet,

The events which have lately occurred in this singdom have caused it to be regarded throughat the civilised world with deep interest --

brown off the fetters of monarchy, and taken her position in the world as a Republic, we place rom the "British Banner," quoted in the" Na- the lauguage of G. W. McDuffer, income ional Era." The second is from the "Boston

Until very lately, the case of Hungary has een little understood in England; nor is the emarkable, as almost every particle of informaon on the subject cames to us through the military consoratop of Vienna. Instead of a proas the English reactionary press would have it, Hungary has presented the speciacie of a sion 1844-5; approved Feb. 10th, 1845, page people unanimously appealing to arms in deence of meerty; and, material of forming a disc to the report of the Superintendent of Pub. nete fraction of the Austrian Empire, easily lie fustruction, 1848, page 4, for comments arought to submission, the Hungarians have so far proved their superiority over the en- said act, in proof of my position. tire Austrian power, that Russian intervenuon has been found necessary, and meanly supplicated, to save Vienna itself from invasion! roca recome. clungary has never been a dependency of Aus tria; but, for a long time, has been united with t on specified terms-the two countries forming confederation," chiefly united by the bonu of a common sovereign. In 1826, Ferdinand I. of Austria, was elected King of Hungary by its met, and the throne continued elective until 1687, when the succession was declared to be established in the House of Hapsburg. Thus, though attached to Austria, the Hungarians have

ther portions of the empire were entire stran- stitution about to be cets-in fact, they have a magna charta. nounced all connection with Austria, except in their value as property, and disturbing the recognition of the rule of the House of Happy

The demands of the diet were granted by King Ferdinand last August; but the victories of gant to their own rights, and this is what they statetaky having reasonred the Austrian Minis-try, they not only perfidiously refused to ratify independence of Hungary, but ruthlessly dermined to destroy its original privileges, and crush its nationality, by the iron rule of a cenraised Austria. More than 100,000 Austrians. ident of success, marched against the Hungarians, whose efficient soldiers were chiefly emloyed in Italy, and who were compelled to oppose the immense force of the enemy with only 24,000 regular troops. Last December, Hungary was attacked from nine different quarters, and the most enthusiastic lovers of liberty saw no grounds for the slightest tope of its making any effectual resistance. Unsuccessful in their first struggles, the Hungarians retreated, and left their capital and the seat of Government in the hands their enemies. Austrian intelligence repeatedly announced the capture or death of the Hungarian leaders, with the total defeat of their troops: and the Tory press in England rejoiced should be burne in mind by them that this adof very many lips and the gratitude of many bearts and the approbation of her own confor a time gained rendy belief; but, anon, it was eges long held by emancipationists, and which evident, even from Austrian reports, that the many of them esteem of very great value.tiungarians could receive a vast number of de- Before the creation of Kentucky into a State. feats, without seeming to understand at all that and ever since, all our slaveholding chinese ration to find, that not only were the Hungarians unsubdued, but that, step by step, though unsupmy. After losing eight battles in the last month, the Austrians have been forced to evacuate the terntories of the Hungarians, who entered Pesth

> garians were very mederate. They had usen to arms-not for a Republic or a change of dynasty. and their chief atipulations were for a responsible Ministry, and the integrity of Hungary, the recall of Hungarian regiments from Italy and Austria, and the possession by Gallicia of the same form of government as themselves; of which conditions, the two first had been granted by the Austrian Emperor, in July and August, 1848 -But, rather than grant these demands, the Ausmans have resolved to call in assistance from the 60,000 Russians have already entered Transylvania. This, however, is contradicted by the Oder Zeitung, which thinks itself justified in stating, that no Russian auxiliaties will come to vented, then emancipationists will schmit in the aid of the Oimutz Cabinet. Some ascribe this decision of such majority, aithough many this sudden change of Russian policy to an ener- of them will deeply feel that their rights so getic remonstrance from Lord Palmerston, and privileges have thereby been seriously imparothers to disturbances in the interior of Russia, ed. For emancipationists are regularized which require the exercise of all its military re- heart and not merely in preference, and one sources. At all events, the fact of Russian in. thoroughly convinced that the majority of its tervention being sought, and the probability of the being granted, impart to Hungarian struggle free country, in all matters of government, the an aspect of terrible importance. The Hunga-tians have now formally renounced the House of Hapsburg, proclaimed their country, with the akkition of Transylvania and Croatia, an independent Republic, and unanimously elected Konoth for their President. This extraordinary man now fitly heads the people, whose liberties the creature of human law, and of human law he has so well preserved. He has done more alone—that it is contrary to satural law, and than expel the Austrians; he has prepared his country for the threatened invasion, by the for- law. midable levy and the thorough equipment of I repeat it, we who are emancipationists will more than one hundred thousand men, and, submit to this deprivation of our rights and without being himself a warrior, has guided his privileges before has countrymen, and inspired the whole army! This the people so determine, because we believe they large number of troope, flushed with victory, decan justly deprive us of those rights and privmined to maintant their rights; and, most dieges if the public interest will thereby be adskilfully commanded by Polish generals, will, vanced. But we are also very certain that the without doubt, offer a protracted and sanguinary same principles and reasoning urged by pre-

The conditions of peace proposed by the Hun-

esistance to Russian invasion. to have brought two pieces, one weighing 22 and dicate very clearly the spirit which animates all the other 24 oz, to Melbourne, but he steadily re- classes in Hungary. A people capable of such know that all the States bordering on Kentucky magnanimity and justice, may be destroyed, but have passed laws restricting the minigration of never can be subdued.

For more than half a century the Hungarians the two pieces of gold having been brought, and have been trying to induce their kings to call the attention of their Diet to political subjects, in or- of liberating such stave. And yet he says der to bring about important reformations in a the emancipationist: "you shall not free year iegal manner. Petition has followed petition, slave to remain in this State, because free period in the state of the state, because free period in the state of the state, because free period in the state of the and promise has followed promise, only to be evaded or broken. At length, in 1847, the long-sought favor was granted; the Archduke Palather disobedient and less valuable; they disturb the peace of our families, they are a adjance the peace of our families, they are a adjance to peace of our families. tine—representing the King—called the attention of the Diet to those subjects which had been that privilege now, and have always had it is that privilege now, and have always had it is so long the object of petitions, and the results of Kentucky, but in the new consultation year the deliberations of that assembly are without a must be deprived of it. The majority of the parallel in history. The upper House—like the people agree with us, and they have the power English House of Lords—was composed of the ereditary nobility—owners of the soil, who te-such larguage as this emancipations is may it ceived its produce and were exempt from taxa-tion; and the lower House was elected, in a great fied that the existence of siavery is a great in-

easants the absolute ownership, free and forever, by the latter in reference to their prop Six John Franklin.—The London papers give of nearly half the cultivated land in the kinghibition of emancipation, as above stated dom, reserving to the original proprietors such companyation as the covernment might award.

If the majority of the people can rightfully

Franklin, in relation to her husband.

And this spiendid deed is the true cause of the present war. It was this which roused the sluggish Austrians from the sleep of ages, and made them think of freedom. It was this which lighted them think of freedom. It was this which lighted the flame of liberty in despotic Prussia. It was this which roused the crushed and bleeding representatives in Congress, to publish their opinions on the Wilmot Proviso and the Siavery question senserably. Having done this, the masting team of the true cause of the present war. It was this which roused the sluggish Austrians from the sleep of ages, and made them think of freedom. It was this which lighted the cannot retain property when it will result in public detriment. The law new guaranties my representatives in Congress, to publish their opinions on the Wilmot Proviso and the Siavery question senserable. It was this sacrifice of sian bear in his den. It was this sacrifice of

the Louisians and Mississippi papers com-lain of the bed prospect of the cotton ecop.— are proposed—among them Gen. Hiram Wa-are proposed—among them Gen. Hiram

Redeem your Pledge. WM. C. MARSHALL, Esq.:

Six:-When I asserted before the assemi reemen to-day, that the bonds of the \$850 and Thinking that our readers will be glad to obtain of the proceeds of the public lands, set aside for as much information as possible about a nation | the education of the people of Kentucky, had which, after a series of hemic actions, has been burnt in the streets of Frankfort by order of the Legislature of the State-and that the way and has been and is a systematic attempt or the part of the majority of siaveholders pefore them the following articles. The first is prevent the people from concation, as being, with the institution-you rose up and, in the nost decided manner, declared that I misrepresented the "Descript party." I then pieceed myself to sustain myself, by reference to law, and write to you on the subject. And you pledged your honor as a gentleman, most solun. iv, that if I proved my position, that you works JOIN THE EMANCIPATIONISTS AND DO SATTLE THE CAUSE.

I refer you to the Statutes of Kentucky, seecondemning in terms of bitter, deputation I now call upon you as an honest man, and upon your "served word of honor," To Athere

I have the honor to be Your ob't servit. Brookville, Bracken co., Kr., June 9th, 1849. From the Covingion (Kr.) Journal

Kenn actpution. I believe it is universally asserted by those always possessed a degree of liberty to which who oppose emancipation, that in the new conof slaves in Kentucky, must be entirely prodom of conscience legally established, and hibited; unless such slaves, when freed, the ther constitutional rights, strongly resembling be sent out of the State. They say this should be done because free negroes are a numance in After the flight of Metternich, last year, Hun- our State, causing our slaves to be discontents gary asserted her entire independence, and re- and disobedient, and consequently insening

This is the way our opponents reason to recontend must be done in order to guard the property in slaves from injury, and insure the good order and tranquility of their families -They earnessly insist that the new constitution shall throw around their stave property this aiditional guard, and shall thus prevent free negross from invading their domestic happiness. They leadly and unanimously call upon the whole, or a majority of the people, when constructing a new constitution, to provide in this way for their interests as slaveboiders. Our opponents have no misgivings as to the right of majority of the people thus to shield them and their interests in this matter. And I for one, am not disposed to question the right of such majority, so to erect new walls of or

around slaveholders and their property. But while I concede, and all who oppose emar ipation andoubtingly assert that the majority of the people have the right above indicated. dition of freemen-of cutting the boncs of sixvery and saying to those so long shackled by its chains, "ye are free; henceforth use without to straint, all those powers of mind and body which your creator has given you, in the pursuit of your own happiness, which the fathers of American freemen long ago solemnly declared to the whole world was an insilenable right, belonging to all men. Use those powers and posess his happiness in this land where you borne the voke, and where I now have broken it from your necks. Enjoy your freedom in the midst of your acquaintances and friends, your relations and children-in Kentucky' and in a state of banishment beyond its limits set as an outlaw, cut off from all the dearest so tenderest sympathics of the human heart."-The right of thus acting and speaking to his slaves, every emancipationist in our State to hitherto possessed, and many of them look upti it as clething them with privileges of no orda ary character.

But if the majority of the people, in the new constitution, shall determine that the multiple cation of free negroes in our State is a public nuisance, and that such increase must be previnced that property in slaves is pre-

and privileges, will be fatal to their property it slaves, whenever the majority of the people shall free negroes into such State, and consequent that if a man cannot liberate his slave without sending him out of Kentucky, he will in many instances, be virtually deprived of the privilege ance with the principles and reasoning slapted

We repeat it, such an instance of liberality, of vented from doing with my own property as I

time honored vested rights—this great concession of a galliant and generous race to the claims and tong-lost rights of the people, which came near overturning all the despotisms of Europe at to embark in the struggle for liberty now going to embark in the struggle for liberty now going to embark in the struggle for liberty now going to embark in the struggle for liberty now going that the struggle for liberty now going the struggle on in their native land. A letter says that a leader has not yet been selected, though sever